

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Bi-1326  
May 1934

PLANTING FOR WILD LIFE IN THE CORN BELT

By W. L. McAtee

Principal Biologist, in Charge Division of Food Habits Research  
Bureau of Biological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

The millions of acres of land that are to be taken out of corn production provide an enormous area that may be used in a variety of ways that are in accordance with the policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Among uses to which some of this land may be put is planting for wild life. Farmers as a class enjoy hearing the cheery call of the bobwhite, seeing the cottontail timorously come out to browse at dusk, or in other ways sensing the presence of the wild things that help to make farm life attractive. For those who wish to hunt or to permit hunting on their lands, there are the additional rewards for good wild-life management--game brought to bag or revenue derived from the sale of shooting privileges. In some cases receipts from this source pay taxes, and where due attention is given to the matter, larger revenues are possible.

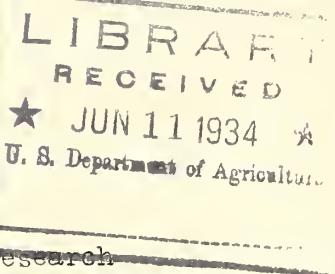
Planting for wild life should be planned with reference to two of the greatest needs of furred and feathered creatures; namely, the need for cover and the need for food. Important and indispensable as food is, yet cover must receive first attention, for regardless of the presence of a plenteous food supply, wild life cannot persist on land without adequate shelter from its enemies and where there is no cover where the young may be safely reared.

Cover for the majority of the small forms of wild life means low, dense vegetation, some of which should be tangled, or stiff and thorny, so that in time of need, the pursued can dive into it to escape the pursuer. Weedy fields, for instance, provide fairly good concealing cover but are much improved for wild life by the presence of rose or berry brier patches, plum thickets, or honeysuckle tangles.

Planting to improve cover can well be made to serve a double purpose by using food-producing vegetation, and a triple use by carrying it on where erosion control is needed. If only gullies and waste corners of the farm are planted, much can be done to increase cover for wild life. Cover plants for the Corn Belt that are useful both as soil binders and food producers include greenbriers or catbriers, blackberries, dewberries, bittersweet, grapevines, trumpet vine, Virginia creeper, and Japan honeysuckle.

Fruit-bearing shrubs or small trees that can be used to provide cover on any available land include redcedar and other junipers, wild roses, thorn apples, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, wild plums, sumacs, wild grapes, buffaloberry, dogwoods, blueberries, huckleberries, elderberry, blackhaws, and honeysuckles.

Plants to be used primarily for food producers may be selected from the preceding lists or may be such additional things as mulberry, hackberry or



sugarberry, mountain ash, juneberry, red haws, wild cherries, hollies, sour gum, and persimmon.

Fuller information on fruit-bearing shrubs and trees is contained in Farmers' Bulletin 912-F, "How to Attract Birds in the East Central States," a publication that applies to States from Ohio to the Dakotas and from Missouri and Kentucky to the northern boundary of the United States. Similar bulletins are available for the Northeastern, the Middle Atlantic, and the Northwestern States.

Trees and shrubs produce more or less permanent coverts and feeding places, but much use is made also of herbaceous plants, annual or perennial, for feed patches. Land with alternating areas devoted to feed patches and coverts, or in any event with plenty of food available near good coverts, is ideal for wild life. Given these factors, with some attention perhaps to control of enemies at times, such land should soon harbor an abundant wild-life population.

Feed patches of a quarter acre to several acres in size are used. The smaller ones are entirely satisfactory, and it should always be borne in mind that proximity to good cover is necessary to full utility of a feed patch. Plants suitable for feed patches are buckwheat, hemp, flax, cowpeas, soybeans, Lespedeza sericea and other species, sweetclover, sunflowers, sorghums of various types, millets, and Sudan grass. Feed patches are fertilized and cultivated just as in agricultural production of the same plants. Livestock and poultry must be excluded, not only for the benefit of the wild life that may use the feed patches, but because production of some of the suggested plants for use or sale is prohibited under the contracts for acreage reduction that have been signed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Expert advice should be obtained as to the best methods of cultivation and as to tested strains of the legumes, sorghums, millets, etc., for each locality. This information can be obtained from the County Agent or from the Agricultural Experiment Station.

A Farmers' Bulletin treating more fully the adaptation of farm practices to wild-life production has been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The number is 1719-F, and the title, "Improving the Farm Environment for Wild Life." Copies of this, and of the other bulletins above mentioned, can be obtained at 5 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

Bi-1327  
May 1934

LIBRARY  
RECEIVED  
★ JUN 14 1934 ★  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

PLANTING FOR WILD LIFE IN THE COTTON BELT

By W. L. McAtee

Principal Biologist, in Charge Division of Food Habits Research  
Bureau of Biological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture

In 1933 more than 10,000,000 acres of cottonland were removed from production, and the program for 1934 calls for elimination of an additional 15,000,000 acres. An enormous area, therefore, is available for use in a variety of ways that are in accordance with the policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Among uses to which some of this land may be put is planting for wild life. Farmers as a class enjoy hearing the cheery call of the bobwhite, seeing the cottontail timorously come out to browse at dusk, or in other ways sensing the presence of the wild things that help to make farm life attractive. For those who wish to hunt or to permit hunting on their lands, there are the additional rewards for good wild-life management--game brought to bag or revenue derived from the sale of shooting privileges. In some cases receipts from this source pay taxes, and where due attention is given to the matter, larger revenues are possible.

Planting for wild life should be planned with reference to two of the greatest needs of furred and feathered creatures; namely, the need for cover and the need for food. Important and indispensable as food is, yet cover must receive first attention, for regardless of the presence of a plenteous food supply, wild life cannot persist on land without adequate shelter from its enemies and where there is no cover where the young may be safely reared.

Cover for the majority of the small forms of wild life means low, dense vegetation, some of which should be tangled, or stiff and thorny, so that in time of need, the pursued can dive into it to escape the pursuer. The common broomsedge, for instance, is fairly good concealing cover, but fields of it are much improved for wild life by the presence of rose or berry briar patches, plum thickets, or honeysuckle tangles.

Planting to improve cover can well be made to serve a double purpose by using food-producing vegetation, and a triple use by carrying it on where erosion control is needed. If only gullies and waste corners of the farm are planted, much can be done to increase cover for wild life. Cover plants for the Cotton Belt that are useful both as soil binders and food producers include greenbriers or catbriers, blackberries, dewberries, the Cherokee rose, grape-vines, Virginia creeper, and Japan honeysuckle.

Fruit-bearing shrubs or small trees that can be used to provide cover on any available land include redcedar, waxmyrtle near the coast, wild roses, thorn apples, blackberries, dewberries, wild plums, sumacs, gall berry or inkberry, wild grapes, dogwoods, blueberries, sparkleberry, beautyberry or Mexican mulberry, elderberry, blackhaws, and honeysuckles.

Plants to be used primarily for food producers may be selected from the

preceding lists or may be such additional things as mulberry, hackberry or sugarberry, wild cherries, hollies, sour gum, and persimmon. Good mast yielders are the scrub oaks in the eastern, and shin oaks in the western, part of the region.

Trees and shrubs produce more or less permanent coverts and feeding places, but much use is made also of herbaceous plants, annual or perennial, for feed patches. Land with alternating areas devoted to feed patches and coverts, or in any event with plenty of food available near good coverts, is ideal for wild life. Given these factors, with some attention perhaps to control of economics at times, such land should soon harbor an abundant wild-life population.

Feed patches of a quarter acre to several acres in size are used. The smaller ones are entirely satisfactory, and it should always be borne in mind that proximity to good cover is necessary to full utility of a feed patch. Plants suitable for feed patches are chufa and peanut for wild turkeys, and winter pea, vetches, cowpeas, beggarwoods, Korean and common lespedezas, Lespodeza sericea and other species, soybeans, sorghums of various types, millets, benno, bullgrass, and Sudan grass for quail. Feed patches are fertilized and cultivated just as in agricultural production of the same plants. Livestock and poultry must be excluded, not only for the benefit of the wild life that may use the feed patches, but because production of some of the suggested plants for use or sale is prohibited under the contracts for acreage reduction that have been signed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Export advice should be obtained as to the best methods of cultivation and as to tested strains of the legumes, sorghums, millets, etc., for each locality. This information can be obtained from the County Agent or from the Agricultural Experiment Station.

A Farmers' Bulletin treating more fully the adaptation of farm practices to wild-life production has been published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The number is 1719-F, and the title, "Improving the Farm Environment for Wild Life." Copies can be obtained at 5 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

1.9  
B527

Bi-1328

LIBRARY  
RECEIVED  
★ MAY 21 1934 ★  
U. S. Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Biological Survey  
Washington, D. C.

IMPORTANT

Instructions for Fiscal Year 1935  
Relative to Rental Agreements

Reference is made to Bureau Memorandum Bi-1272, of March 28, 1933, giving instructions relative to procedure in obtaining or renewing leases and other rentals. The instructions contained in that memorandum are continued in effect for the fiscal year 1935 with the following exceptions which must be carefully noted:

Fair Market Value Statement

Required only where rental is in excess of \$2,000 per year. This requirement affects at present only one Bureau rental, that of lease on the mixing plant at Pocatello, Idaho, and it is not believed that any other rental at rate in excess of \$2,000 per year is likely to be in effect for the fiscal year 1935.

Certificate of Local Federal Business Men's Association

For 1935 rentals, certificate that the needed space is not available in any Government-owned or already rented building is not required in the following classes of rentals:

1. In the case of the rental of warehouse, storage, or garage space (in fact, rental of any kind of space except that used primarily for office purposes), certificate is not required unless the annual rental is \$500 or more. This is a decided change from the rule which applied to rentals during the present fiscal year when certificate was required in the case of every rental, even for a garage or for garage space renting for a few dollars per month. As there are at most only three or four Bureau rentals of other than office space where the rate is \$500 per annum or more, few field employees will have to obtain, for this class of rental, certificates from local Federal Business Men's Associations or Custodians of Federal buildings before arranging for renewal for the fiscal year 1935 of leases or other rental agreements in effect during the present fiscal year or obtaining new leases or other agreements.

2. As regards rental of space required primarily for office purposes, certificate of local Federal Business Men's Association or of Custodian of Federal building is not required if a temporary rental of less than six months at an annual rental of less than \$500 is involved. It is not believed that there will be many of this kind of temporary rental of office space under the Bureau during the coming fiscal year, but if it

becomes necessary for a field employee to arrange for one, note, certificate is required unless it can be shown that the rental is for a period of less than six months and that the annual rate of rental is less than \$500 (as for example, rental of office space for period of four months at \$40 per month, that is, \$480 per year).

Certificate of local Federal Business Men's Association or Custodian of Federal building is required:

1. In the case of the rental of warehouse, storage, or garage space where the rate of rental is \$500 or more per annum, no matter what the period of rental may be.

2. In the case of every rental of office space whatever the rate of rental may be for a period of six months or more. If rental, then, of office space for six months or more, or if for a period of less than six months but at an annual rental of \$500 or more, or if rental of warehouse, storage, or garage space at annual rental of \$500 or more, whatever the period, is involved, the first step to take is to apply to the local Federal Business Men's Association, or if there is no such association, then to the Custodian of Federal building, if any, for allocation of the required space in Federally-owned or already rented building. If the needed space is not available, such association or Custodian should furnish certificate to that effect, which certificate with two copies thereof should be sent to this office with the other papers as required by Bureau Memorandum Bi-1272 and by the present memorandum.

#### Thirty-Day Termination Clause

Every rental agreement, or renewal thereof, for the current fiscal year (1934) was required to contain a thirty-day termination clause (Bureau Memorandum of April 4, 1933, amending Bi-1272). The requirement for leases or renewals thereof for the fiscal year 1935 is just the reverse--they must not contain thirty-day or other termination clause unless:

1. There is reasonable probability that space will be available in a Federal building during the fiscal year 1935.

2. There is reasonable probability that the Federal activity using the rented premises will be discontinued during the fiscal year 1935.

(Nothing in the restriction against the inclusion of termination clause in a rental agreement is to be understood as prohibiting the use of Form Bi-921 where an annual rental of \$50 or less is involved; this form constitutes a month to month tenancy, and should be executed as printed, with provision for termination in accordance with the laws of the State.)

#### Certificate of Compliance (NRA Code)

Reference is made to Bureau Memorandum Bi-1321 and 1321a. Certificate of compliance must support certain classes of rentals. Certificate of compliance is not required in the following kinds of rentals:

1. Rental, regardless of rate of rental involved, of land for any purpose where no services are rendered to the Government by the lessor.

2. Rent of buildings, or parts of, or space in, buildings, whether for office or other use, where the annual rental does not exceed \$500.

As most Bureau rentals are at rates of less than \$500 per year, there will be comparatively few instances where "certificate of compliance" will have to be obtained.

Where rate of rental for a building or for a part of, or space in, a building is in excess of \$500, and certificate of compliance must, therefore, support lease or other rental agreement, procedure must be as follows:

Where a renewal for the fiscal year 1935 of a lease in effect during the present year is proposed and justified, or where, because of reduced rental offered by present lessor a new lease for 1935 has to be executed with such lessor (see "A" and "B" pages 5 and 6 of Bureau Memorandum Bi-1272), obtain from said lessor a signed and dated certificate reading as follows:

Certificate

It is hereby certified that the undersigned is complying with and will continue to comply with each approved code of fair competition to which he is subject, and/or if engaged in any trade or industry for which there is no approved code of fair competition, then as to such trade or industry that he has become a party to and is complying with and will continue to comply with an agreement with the President under Section 4 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act (President's Recmplyment Agreement), and that all other conditions and requirements of Executive Order No. 6646, dated March 14, 1934, are being and will be complied with. The undersigned further certifies, and hereby agrees, that, in the event of a renewal by the Government, of any lease or leases under which he is lessor, the terms of said Executive Order shall be made a part of said lease or leases, effective July 1, 1934.

---

(Date)

---

(Signature)

This certificate must accompany request for renewal (or new lease), memorandum of result of canvass, certificate of local Federal Business Men's Association, etc., in the case when these papers are forwarded to this office for consideration. Where certificate of compliance is required and present lessor refuses to execute such certificate, renewal (or new lease) for the fiscal year 1935 cannot be made, and formal solicitation of bids on suitable premises will have to be undertaken.

It is suggested that in making canvass as required when renewal of current rental is proposed, when requesting quotations from real estate owners and agents, including, of course, the present lessor, statement be made in any case where the annual rental exceeds \$500 that certificate will be required in connection with any rental agreement that may be executed in the case, at which time, if quotation is sought by employee in person, he should exhibit a copy of the certificate of compliance to each real estate owner or dealer asked to quote, or if quotation is requested in writing, a copy of certificate as above given should be included in request.

It is not for this office, or any Bureau employee to explain to a real estate owner or dealer the obligation he assumes when he signs a certificate of compliance. If a real estate agent or the owner of an office building, for example, is operating under a NRA code, or the President's Reemployment Agreement, he knows or should know what is required of him in the conduct of his business in accordance with such code or agreement. Compliance with code in the case of a rental, so far as the Government as lessee is concerned, affects, of course, items of service, such as janitor and elevator service, items of general maintenance and repair, etc., involving the hire of labor and the purchase of materials, and this, without presumption, may be explained to anyone interested in submitting a quotation.

Where it is necessary to solicit bids in a case where the rental may exceed \$500 per year, the invitation for bids (see page 8, "Formal solicitation of bids" Bureau Memorandum Bi-1272) must contain provisions reading as follows:

The following certificate form shall be signed and submitted by all bidders with all bids involving expenditure of Government funds (whether Federal or non-Federal), in accordance with Executive Order No. 6646, dated March 14, 1934. Only bids accompanied by such certificate shall be considered or accepted. Bidders shall also require subcontractors (including suppliers) to sign similar certificates before making awards to or purchases from such subcontractors. Such certificates may be accepted as evidence that the contractor is complying with the applicable approved code or codes of fair competition under Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act for the trade or industry or subdivision thereof involved, or, if there be no such approved code of fair competition, with the President's Reemployment Agreement.

Certificate of Compliance

It is hereby certified that the undersigned is complying with and will continue to comply with each approved code of fair

competition to which he is subject, and/or if engaged in any trade or industry for which there is no approved code of fair competition, then as to such trade or industry that he has become a party to and is complying with and will continue to comply with an agreement with the President under Section 4 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act (President's Reemployment Agreement) and that all other conditions and requirements of Executive Order No. 6646, dated March 14, 1934, are being and will be complied with.

Provided, that where supplies are purchased that are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States (see sec. 2, Title III, of the act approved March 3, 1933, Public No. 428, 72d Cong.), the special or general code of fair practice shall apply to that portion of the contract executed within the United States.

---

(Date)

(Individual or firm name)

Any bid received not accompanied by the required certificate of compliance should not be considered.

Forms of Rental Agreement

Form Bi-921 must be used only where the total rental to be paid does not exceed \$50. This is a departure from previous practice which should not be overlooked.

Where total rental to be paid exceeds \$50 but is not more than \$100, a special department "Informal Agreement Form" will be used. The Bureau has not stocked this form as yet, but as bids must be solicited, etc., where rental in excess of \$50 is involved, necessary forms for execution will be furnished when bid is accepted or rental is otherwise approved by the Real Estate Officer of the Department.

Formal lease (prepared in Washington) is used where total rental to be paid exceeds \$100.

Bureau Memorandum Bi-1272 should be carefully studied in conjunction with the present memorandum, particular attention being called to the fact that except in the case of a proposed renewal of a current lease, when a canvass must be made, the result of such canvass to determine subsequent procedure, no rental involving payment of a total rent of more than \$50 should be undertaken until such solicitation of bids as is practicable under the circumstances of the case has been made.

This memorandum should have been issued over a month ago, but considerable of the delay in issuing it has been due to the fact that it was

necessary to await instructions concerning the application of Executive Order No. 6646 (compliance with codes) to leases and other rental agreements. As a consequence of this delay, it is doubtful if there remains sufficient time in which to do all that is necessary in order to give lessors the thirty-day notice (due June 1, 1934) required in most instances where an option to renew is to be exercised. Employees concerned are urged to give each case of a proposed renewal as prompt attention as possible, but it might be well to advise lessor that notice of renewal may be somewhat delayed and inquire if he will accept such notice as binding should such delay occur. Where bids have to be solicited or for any reason new lease or other rental agreement has to be executed, there remains ample time before July 1, 1934, to accomplish all that is necessary.

*EJ Cohnan*  
Assistant, Division of Administration.